

BULGAR ARMY READY TO JOIN TEUTONS TO SMASH SERBIA; GREEK FORCES MOBILIZING

Sofia Government Disregards Warning of Entente Powers.

SERBS EXPECT AID OF HELLENIC ARMS

Athens Despatch Asserts King Has Called All Troops to Colors.

GERMANS SENT TO REINFORCE AUSTRIA

Invasion of Little Kingdom From Two Sides Is Expected.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
London, Sept. 22.—With full mobilization an established fact in Bulgaria, with repeated reports that 250,000 Bulgarian troops are massed on the Serbian frontier and with the railways of the kingdom closed for all but military operations, the entrance of Bulgaria into the war as an ally of Germany, Austria and Turkey within a very brief time seems practically assured.

Austrian and German troops are waiting on the banks of the Danube and Save for the invasion of Serbia, and Austro-German artillery continues its preliminary bombardment of Belgrade and the Serbian positions. There seems to be every reason to believe that Bulgaria's first task as an ally of the Central Empires is to cooperate in this attempt to overrun and overpower Serbia, the traditional enemy of Bulgaria as of Austria.

King Constantine of Greece conferred with his Cabinet to-day and Athens reports that the King signed an order mobilizing the Greek army. A move on the part of Bulgaria against Serbia is expected to bring Greece to the side of the latter immediately. Indications to-day point to negotiations looking toward an understanding with Bulgaria, according to Berlin despatches, and official circles look to Bulgaria's first warlike move as the signal for Romania's delayed intervention on the side of the Allies.

The news of Bulgaria's action caused a sensation in official circles at Athens. King Constantine of Greece, it is generally believed that Greece will stand by Serbia if the latter is attacked by the Bulgarians or if the latter should attempt to invade Serbia.

Berlin despatches interpret the military activity on the Serbian frontier as the beginning of an offensive movement on a large scale against Serbia, and reveal the words of the Imperial Chancellor in his speech to the Reichstag: "We have strong armies ready for new wars."

An official statement issued at Nish, which deals with the operations only as far as Sunday, says:

"The enemy sent up a few shells from field artillery and mortars across the Danube and Save on the 19th, directing them at our works. At the same time the enemy sent up a few shells with rifles and machine guns from the P. M. accomplishing nothing from military point of view. We made no reply."

Serbia has called upon all male subjects between the ages of 18 and 50 who reside in the United Kingdom to report to their consuls preparatory to joining the colors.

It was reported to-day that the delay in the formal transfer of the territory of Bulgaria by Turkey along the Danube Railway was caused by the action of the Entente Powers in notifying Bulgaria that the acceptance of the territory would be regarded as an unfriendly act and would invite counter measures. A Sofia despatch says that the Bulgarian Government announced Monday night that the ceded territory would be occupied on October 6 and that the formal transfer, with the installation of the Bulgarian administration, will take place on October 11.

The leaders of the Bulgarian Opposition, who protested to King Ferdinand against the present policy, are said to have been forcibly impressed at the audience by the King's determination to carry out the policy of incorporating Macedonia and Bulgaria as now seems probable, to the King is quoted as having said: "The opposition is not sure of winning. Nothing indicates at this moment that I will be the case. If Bulgaria's chances of obtaining Macedonia depend on the policy of the Government, I am sure that it will be realized. The Government is following a policy which is positive in action and certain of good results."

People Believe War Is Near.

Sofia despatches describe the Bulgarian public as believing that war is at hand. Demonstrations of enthusiastic support of the Government are reported from various parts of the country. Yet it is evident that the Government is not sure that the military measures which have been taken are designed solely to maintain Bulgaria's neutrality and to prevent any circumstances which might threaten the national interests. The efforts of the leaders of the Opposition to have Parliament called to order and a coalition government formed are said to be following a policy which is positive in action and certain of good results.

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THE much talked of Austro-German attack on Serbia, to force a way through to Constantinople, seems to have begun. Teuton artillery is bombarding Belgrade and Semendria and according to reports from several sources the advance will be south from Semendria and then east into Bulgaria, where the Bulgarian troops are said to be mobilized. The shaded squares in the accompanying map represent Bulgarian troops, while the black squares represent Austrians and Germans. Bulgaria's lot seems to have been thrown with the Central Powers.

French Drop Bombs on Stuttgart Royal Palace

Aeroplanes Make Long Flight Over German Territory and Attack Home of King of Wurttemberg, as Well as Railroad Station in His Capital.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
Paris, Sept. 22.—French aviators bombarded Stuttgart, the capital of Wurttemberg, this morning.

The attention of the aviators was given chiefly to the royal palace and the railway station, 100 shells being dropped on these places. At various points along the route from the French lines the aeroplanes were bombarded, but they returned undamaged.

The official statement of the raid makes no mention of the damage done. The points of departure are not named in the communiqué. If this was Nancy the aviators had a straightaway flight of 135 miles to Stuttgart, allowing for no detours. The distance from Belfort is a matter of five miles shorter. No mention is made in the official statement of other points bombarded by the aviators on their trip to and from Stuttgart.

The afternoon statement, issued before the announcement of the attack on Stuttgart, tells of the effective bombardment of the railroad station at Constance, which is in occupied French territory on the line between Verdun and Metz, by a group of eight French airmen. There is nothing to indicate whether this earlier bombardment was effective or not. The aviators had a longer distance to go than from Nancy or Belfort, some 175 miles in a straight line. Further activity of the French air service is noted at Middelkerke, Belgium, where aviators dropped bombs on the enemy barracks. A hundred shells were thrown, where a railway train was bombarded.

Artillery Duels Continue.

With the exception of an attack by a German patrol in Champagne the fighting of the past twenty-four hours has been largely in the hands of the artillery. The artillery duels in Artois and to the north of the Aisne, in the Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse, on the Lorraine front, are continuing without abatement.

The belief is general in Paris that this unceasing bombardment is to be the chief feature of the Allied campaign in the early part of the struggle. Where artillery was used in the earlier part of the struggle more as a means of clearing the way for the infantry, a brief bombardment is now an end in itself, which often was then an infantry attack, which often was then an infantry attack, which often was then an infantry attack.

A letter sent to the Frankfurter Zeitung by a German soldier at the front supports this view. He tells of the arrival of his battery at a point near a deserted village, where it was the German intention to establish a reserve camp. The French guns demolished the buildings. "We tried to dig out beams and planks which had not been burned," he continues, "to construct subterranean shelters, but the French guns made this im-

possible. A little to the south, where another village had been destroyed by French artillery, German troops cleared up the ruins with difficulty and built shelters around the remaining walls. The French soon made this shelter untenable."

The official communiqué issued to-day follows:

The same artillery activity continues to the north and south of Arras as well as between the Somme and the Aisne. There was a violent bombardment in the region of La Ville aux Bois, where we compelled the enemy to evacuate a fortified post, which we have occupied.

In Champagne there was a cannonade by both sides at a great number of points. An enemy patrol which attempted to penetrate our lines was completely destroyed.

The artillery action was particularly intense in the Argonne, on the western edge and in the region of La Haute Chevauchée.

On the heights of the Meuse, to the northwest of Bouchard, our batteries destroyed the works of the enemy and caused an explosion in the enemy's lines.

There was a cannonade of equal violence in the forest of Apremont, on the Lorraine front and in the Vosges, in the sectors of the Meurthe and of the Sarre.

In reprisal for the bombardments directed by the Germans against the open cities and the civil populations of France and England a group of aviators went this morning to bombard Stuttgart, capital of Wurttemberg. A hundred shells were thrown at the royal palace and the railway station. Our aeroplanes, although heavily bombarded at different points on their long journey, returned undamaged to their point of departure.

The afternoon communiqué was as follows:

In Belgium there has been fairly spirited cannonading in the region of Boesinghe. In the sectors of Arras and Artois there was spirited rifle firing last night, which brought out violent artillery exchanges from both sides.

Between the Somme and the Aisne there has been intermittent bombardment in the regions of Arras, Ducloux and Loos. There have been also artillery engagements to the north of the Camp de Marais, between the Aisne and the Argonne, and in Lorraine, in the suburbs of Reims, court and Leintz.

French aeroplanes have bombarded the barracks of the enemy at Middelkerke, as well as a railroad train between Bruges and Thourout. A group of eight French aviators has effectively bombarded the railroad station at Constance, on the line between Verdun and Metz.

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RIGGS BANK CASE BEFORE GRAND JURY

Officers Who Accused McAdoe and Williams Do Not Appear.

AILIES TAKES THE STAND
Brokers' Bookkeeper, Who Swore to Stock Deals, Also Testifies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Interest in reports as to the probable consequences of the suit brought by officials of the Riggs National Bank against John Stearns Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoe, Assistant Cashier Joshua Evans of the bank and other persons who have figured in the case appeared before the Federal Grand Jury.

It was regarded as significant that the officials of the bank, President Glover and others, who signed the affidavit submitted by counsel for the bank last spring, stating that the bank never had traded in stocks, did not appear before the Grand Jury. Sensational rumors were about following the submission of this affidavit that an effort might be made to prevail on the Department of Justice to procure indictments.

Among those who appeared before the Grand Jury was W. Morris Lammond, for years a bookkeeper in the failed brokerage firm of Lewis, Johnson & Co., in which President Glover and some of his associates have admitted that they as individuals bought and sold stocks. Lammond signed an affidavit filed by the Government setting forth the activities of bank officials with reference to alleged stock transactions. Another witness was the young woman notary public who took the affidavit submitted by the bank officials during the hearing last spring.

Didn't Sign Affidavit.

It was noted that Vice-President Ailes, who presumably gained immunity by appearing before the Grand Jury, had not signed the affidavit.

The day's developments revived the intense interest which officials of the Government and political leaders generally have taken in the activities of the Riggs National Bank almost continually.

Secretary McAdoe, Comptroller Williams and Treasurer Burke were charged with the work done by the bank during the year which preceded the legal proceedings and that they had scrutinized every transaction of the bank and its officers since its organization as a national institution in 1896. These examinations, W. Sherman Smith, Edward Donohue and James Trimble, were in the Grand Jury room to-day.

The Official Reports.

The testimony of Lammond last spring was in the form of an affidavit by Mr. Lammond. Here the affidavit was read.

I am and have been from the beginning familiar with the stock and bond transactions between the firm and the Riggs National Bank which appear upon the accounts in the books of Lewis, Johnson & Co.

This account was opened January 3, 1908. It was closed October 7, 1913. There are about 100 entries on the account of purchases and sales for the Riggs National Bank in its name, each page showing on the debit and credit side approximately twenty transactions, more or less, on each side of these accounts, making 4,000 transactions on the form of the yellow sheet which will be found referred to in the affidavit of Bennett, heretofore filed.

Mr. Lammond's affidavit was intended to meet an affidavit signed by President Glover, Vice-President Platter and Cashier Platter.

"The bank never at any time since its organization," this affidavit reads, "bought or sold any stocks, bonds, securities or other financial instruments, from or through the firm of Lewis, Johnson & Co., and that if any entries on the books of the bankrupt firm of Lewis, Johnson & Co. show that the bank had ever, at any time since its organization, bought stock, sold stock, or made short sales, those entries are false."

CALL ALLEGED AMERICAN SPY.

Man Tricked in Paris Claims Citizenship—Isn't Notified Embassy.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
Paris, Sept. 22.—Moore Fildes, 23 years old, who claims to be an American citizen, was arrested in a military court here to-day and accused of espionage.

The prisoner has not yet appeared to the American Embassy.

APPENDIX LOSING POPULARITY.

Pancreas More Important, Say Surgeons: "Twilight Sleep" Fading.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The pancreas, with a few years, will supplant the appendix both in importance and popularity, according to opinions expressed by Drs. John B. Deaver and Ernest Laplace, both prominent surgeons, before the Pennsylvania Medical Society, in convention here to-day. Many diseases of this organ are unrecognized and often are attributed to other causes, but the profession is learning more about its nature all the time, said Dr. Deaver.

Other speakers said that it was necessary to perfect some harmless method of painless maternity that would prove more practicable and less injurious than the so-called "twilight sleep" system. It seemed to be the general opinion that this method is useless.

TRENCHES DESTROYED.

German Patrols Reach Third Line in Champagne.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Sept. 22.—Army headquarters issued the following statement to-night regarding operations in the west:

The French made attacks yesterday evening east of Roelincourt. The at-

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WOMAN DROPS DEAD IN CAR WITH \$62,000

Identified Later by Police as Wife of Ex-Congressman H. W. Watson.

94 PIECES OF JEWELRY
Body Will Be Shipped to Country Estate, Beechwood, at Langhorne, Pa.

A plainly dressed, middle aged woman yesterday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock boarded a southbound Sixth avenue car at Forty-second street. As the car reached Forty-third street she suddenly pitched forward to the floor and when she was picked up she was dead.

It was not until an hour later at the West Twentieth street police station, after \$50,000 worth of jewelry and more than \$12,000 in cash had been removed from the lining of her corset, that her identity was revealed. She was Mrs. Annie Madden Vaughan Watson, wife of Henry Winfield Watson, former Congressman from the Eighth Pennsylvania district, whose country estate, Beechwood, is at Langhorne in Bucks county.

Mrs. Watson and her husband came to New York yesterday, he on legal business and she to do some shopping. She went shopping with a friend and was in excellent spirits and appeared good health when she said goodbye to her friend in front of Stern's in Forty-second street to go to meet her husband at the hotel.

The first evidence that she was not well after she boarded the car was when she lurched into the aisle. Women stopped and Traffic Policemen (green sent a hurry call to the New York Hospital, Dr. Lile, who arrived with the ambulance, pronounced her dead, apparently from heart failure.

Sewed to Her Corset.

At the police station the body was turned over to the coroner to examine for some reasons some suspicion. While Dr. Cogan examined the large leather hand bag and two black satin bags she was carrying at the time of her death. The coroner found sewed into the lining of the corset two small bags, divided into neat partitions.

When the coroner's men were called to the scene of the tragedy, they found the body of the woman lying on the floor of the car. The cash when added up totaled \$12,186.85. There was \$11,600 in bills of \$100 denomination and the remainder was in smaller bills and gold pieces, each wrapped separately. The bills were contained in double silk waterproofed envelopes, about \$1,000 in each. The envelopes bore the address of the Pennsylvania Company, 517 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The first indication of her identity was discovered through the name on the jewelry. Mrs. Watson carried several pieces of jewelry. Mrs. Watson carried several pieces of jewelry. Mrs. Watson carried several pieces of jewelry.

Hubbard Appears.

While the police were recounting the money and jewelry a small crowd had gathered to see the woman. A woman, Mrs. Hubbard, who was sitting in the car at the time of the tragedy, was identified by the police as the woman who was sitting in the car at the time of the tragedy.

"I saw her father a miner," asked the visitor.

"Yes," said the boy. "He is down in the working now."

"I suppose you will be a miner yourself some day?" said Mr. Rockefeller.

"Not on your life," said the boy.

"I don't care for the kind of a job, I want to come and work in your office in New York."

"All right," said Mr. Rockefeller.

"I'll give you a job just as soon as you are old enough, but I'll promise you you will work a great deal harder on Broadway than you ever would in Colorado."

The boy went away happy. A moment later Harry Jones, one of the company's clerks, stepped up and laughingly remarked:

"I would not mind having that job until that kid is old enough to take it."

Mr. Rockefeller laughed and said: "I'll see about it."

Tells Stories on Himself.

When Mr. Rockefeller is not busy inspecting property or talking with the miners he frequently tells in "telling" himself to-day.

"I was walking down the main street of Trinidad on my way back to the hotel from a moving picture show when a newsboy ran up to me. 'Buy a paper!' he said. 'Read all about Rockefeller,' he said. 'He's in town tonight.'"

"Go on," I said. Mr. Rockefeller's not in Trinidad. You're kidding me, said a paper."

"Yes, he is, too. In town," said the boy. "I saw him go down the street a while ago. He's a plain old cuss—looks like a cuss."

"Another chap had me sized up about the same as that newsboy. Mr. Heydt and myself stopped in Cleveland on our way out here to see my father. We had a lot of running around to do and we hired a taxicab. We used the cab for

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JOHN D., JR., SLEEPS IN MINER'S NIGHTIE

Has to Borrow It, Brush and Comb, While Family "Doubles Up" in Cabin.

TELLS MEN TO SPEAK UP
Employees' Own Fault if They Do Not Show Him What They Need, He Says.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 22.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who in the popular conception here is supposed to have been at the head of the forces of capital in the recent industrial conflict in Colorado, slept last night in the home of a miner, Joseph Haske, in the mining camp of Trinidad. The family had to double up to provide him with a bed. He used a night shirt, borrowed from Mr. Haske, and Mrs. Haske's hair brush and comb.

"Don't go to a particle of trouble on my account," he said. "I won't like it a bit if you do. I want to stay here with you and see just how you live every day of the year."

There is no hotel in the camp, so the members of the Rockefeller party were accommodated in the homes of miners. The newspaper men slept on desks in the company's offices with blankets borrowed from the store.

"If you want to go back to Trinidad to sleep in a regular bed I will promise you I won't run away during the night. I will telephone you myself if anything happens and I won't start out in the night to see my father," Mr. Rockefeller had said to the newspaper men.

Has to Wait for Supper.

He made a thorough investigation of the mine property and of miners' homes. By that time supper was ready. Mr. Rockefeller declined half a dozen invitations to dine with mine officials and went up to the company's boarding house. The place was packed with miners and Mr. Rockefeller was told he would have to wait for the second table.

"That suits me," said he. "Just so you leave me something to eat."

He sat on the porch with other waiting men.

The miners have a brass band and as soon as the members had snatched a bite they hurried away for their dinner. The band marched to the boarding house just as Mr. Rockefeller sat down to dinner and furnished a concert throughout the meal.

The evening there was a picture show in the little schoolhouse. The miners turned out in full force and Mr. Rockefeller was one of the first persons to enter. He sat in the front row, and a comedy film and seemed to have as good a time as any one. Invited to address the gathering, he complied without hesitation.

Tells Men to Speak Up.

"I am enjoying one of the principal things I came all the way from New York for," he said. "I wanted to spend a quiet evening with you fellows and get acquainted. You have gratified my wish. My only regret is that I can't stay longer with you."

"While I am here I want you folks to let me talk to you just as if I were one of your neighbors. Don't stand back and say, 'Oh, this fellow is from New York.' He is not a New Yorker, I am interested in you, heartily interested. That's why I am here."

"I want to see for myself just how you live. How you work, what your home and clothing and food are like, how you enjoy yourselves. I am going to stay right here in Colorado until I have visited every camp on every company and I am not going to miss a thing while I am here."

"I am not going to take anybody's word but yours for conditions in these coal camps, and it is your own fault if you don't speak right up and say what you honestly think. Tell me what improvements are needed in your working conditions and in your homes and in your surroundings. Just feel as free to talk to me any time as you would to your neighbors."

After inspecting Primero Mr. Rockefeller and his party left for Sopris.

Finds Crowd Friendly.

Word of his coming had preceded him and a crowd was out to welcome him with expressions of extreme friendliness. Nowhere was there the slightest sign of hostility. Some of the men with whom he talked longest were those who took a prominent part in the strike a year or more ago.

One of the first persons who greeted Mr. Rockefeller was ten-year-old Elvado Palazzi. The boy ran out into the road and asked Mr. Rockefeller to shake hands. Mr. Rockefeller smilingly complied.

"Is your father a miner?" asked the visitor.

"Yes," said the boy. "He is down in the working now."

"I suppose you will be a miner yourself some day?" said Mr. Rockefeller.

"Not on your life," said the boy.

"I don't care for the kind of a job, I want to come and work in your office in New York."

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"I'll give you a job just as soon as you are old enough, but I'll promise you you will work a great deal harder on Broadway than you ever would in Colorado."

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Seven Die; Many Hurt When Street Over New 7th Ave. Subway Drops

Heavy Blast, Weak Shoring, or Both, May Have Caused Unusual Accident at 24th to 25th Street

CROWDED SURFACE CAR PLUNGES INTO EXCAVATION 35 FEET DEEP

Rescue Work Rushed by Police, Firemen and Citizens, Women Giving First Aid—Many Have Narrow Escapes

Seven persons were killed and nearly a hundred injured, many of them severely, when the temporary roadway over the new subway under construction in Seventh avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, crumpled beneath them yesterday morning and filled the pit thirty-five feet below with a disjunct mass of heavy timbers and steel girders.

When the dust had lifted those who had rushed to the edge of the chasm saw hundreds of men and women making frantic efforts to free themselves from the tangled wreckage. At one end of the great hole was a

charge, that such an accident has occurred. For hours yesterday the experts in that kind of work puzzled over the causes of it. A variety of accounts as to just what happened before the roadway collapsed made their investigations more difficult, and up to a late hour no one could be found who had a theory that he was willing to say would stand.

It was established that a dynamite blast was the primary cause, but just how it acted is a matter of conjecture. One theory is that the blast hurled a huge piece of rock against a supporting timber, knocking it from its place and causing the whole structure to collapse because of the additional strain on the other supports. Another theory was that gas had accumulated during the night and that it was exploded by the blast, lifting the roadway from its supports, leaving them to fall.

Some of the officials who began their investigations yesterday were quick to condemn the kind of shoring that the United States Realty and Improvement Company, in immediate charge of the work, had been using. Others were equally emphatic in asserting that this kind of construction is the safest known to engineers.

Officials Await Details.

Members of the Public Service Commission and District Attorney Perkins said they would wait until they had all the facts before they ventured an opinion or sought to fix responsibility. Investigators began working immediately, and it is certain that several formal hearings will be held within a few days.

Police and firemen and others who were early on the ground united in giving praise to the officers of the National Cloak and Suit Company for the manner in which they saved first aid to the injured. The company maintains a hospital for its own employees—there are more than 3,000 employees—and it is certain that the officers of the company were given over to caring for those who were brought up by the rescuers.

Quick work by all concerned probably prevented a disaster of appalling proportions. It so happened that a crowd of people, who had gathered to see the work, were in the vicinity of the big plant were given over to caring for those who were brought up by the rescuers.

The flow of gas through the eight inch mains on the street level, which were broken off when the roadway was dropped, was stopped within a short time. The flow of water in the high pressure fire mains was also stopped quickly, preventing those pinned below from being drowned.

Blasting Foreman Gone.

The police were still looking last night for August Mitchell, the man who was known to have been in the vicinity of the blast that is believed to have caused all the trouble. He will be charged with homicide. According to his friends, Mr. Mitchell was 25 years old, when he was killed, he was a native of New York, and he was a member of the National Cloak and Suit Company.

At that moment a surface car was standing about 100 feet south of Twenty-fifth street. The car had come from the East Tenth street ferry, carrying passengers on the cross-town line and in Greenwich avenue until it rounded into Seventh avenue and the intersection of Seventh avenue and Twenty-fifth street. The car had come from the East Tenth street ferry, carrying passengers on the cross-town line and in Greenwich avenue until it rounded into Seventh avenue and the intersection of Seventh avenue and Twenty-fifth street. The car had come from the East Tenth street ferry, carrying passengers on the cross-town line and in Greenwich avenue until it rounded into Seventh avenue and the intersection of Seventh avenue and Twenty-fifth street.

Diagram of Seventh avenue between Twenty-third street and Twenty-sixth street, showing the extent of the cavern of the new subway.

surface car. It had gone down as the tracks sank under it and lay there crushed. Heads and arms were thrust from the windows, and those who looked on helplessly could hear the cries of the ones caught in the wreckage. Women and girls who caught a glimpse of what was happening fell fainting or ran away shrieking and laughing hysterically.

From the broken ends of great steel pipes heavy streams of water poured on those who were struggling for their lives. Broken gas mains flooded the air with stifling odors. Here and there tongues of flame licked at the timbers. From the neighborhood across cries of distress that mingled weirdly with those that came from the jumbled mass that a moment before was a street. Then, after that first moment of excitement, came the rescuers.

Volunteers Rushed to the Rescue.

Long before the firemen had reached the place, and the firemen came very quickly, the buildings surrounding the cut were pouring out men and women with ladders, ropes, pieces of wire, anything they could lay their hands on that might be of assistance in getting the injured to the old street level.

Some of those who had gone down escaped without injury or with slight bruises. They too turned their attention to the more unfortunate ones. Firemen and policemen came with long ladders and in a short time the pit was cleared of the injured. The dead were taken up after that.

It is the first time, according to those who have the subway work in

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